PROF. P. J. KURIEN: That is what I am saying.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, there are *avataars* and *avataars*. From one incarnation to another, we get into the regime of creative discussion. I think the honourable senior colleague, Dr. Karan Singh, will agree with me on this concep. I never said that I would not implement the recommendation. I said that we had to revisit it; and when we revisit the entire process, we need to apply our mind; definitely, the whole system wiil have to be insulated with some objectivity. This is what the country looks forward to; this is what the jurists look forward to and that is what the House looks forward to. I think the Government will not disappoint any one of you.

श्री महेन्द्र मोहन : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश के अन्दर आए दिन यह सुना जाता है कि जजों की कमी के कारण जस्टिस नहीं मिल पा रही है, क्योंकि जो केसेज़ हैं, उनकी pendency बहुत अधिक चल रही है। जब तक सही सिस्टम बना कर जजों की vacancies नहीं भरी जाती हैं, तब तक जस्टिस नहीं मिल पाएगी। यहां पर "Justice delayed is justice denied" है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि ऐसा समय कब आएगा कि यहां जजों की नियुक्ति समय पर कर दी जाएगी और किस प्रकार से केसों का निस्तारण हो, इसके लिए एक समय सीमा बांधी जाएगी कि किसी भी मुकदमे का निस्तारण इतनी समय सीमा के अन्दर होना चाहिए? अभी मुकदमों को pending डाल दिया जाता है, मुकदमों के कारण लड़ाई-झगड़े होते हैं और इनको लेकर मौत तक भी हो जाती है। मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि वे कब सारी vacancies भरेंगे? आप कोई ऐसा procedure बनाएं, ऐसा time frame दें और समय सीमा बनाएं कि सारे जजों की नियुक्ति हो और काम आगे बढ़े।

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, according to the procedures laid down, whenever any vacancies have fallen vacant, it is incumbent on the part of the Chief Justice or the Collegium of the respective High Court to send the proposal to the Government for a proper processing. This is not happening, unfortunately. This needs to be addressed. There are a number of vacancies. I have addressed a number of letters to all the Chief Justices of various High Courts to expedite this process. This was also discussed in the meeting of the Chief Ministers and also of the Chief Justices. This was also discussed in the National Consultation on 24th and 25th October. I think, now; things have started moving. I do not say it is very satisfactory. I think, within four or five months, we would like to level up the ground.

Power generation targets

*346. SHRI MAHMOOD A. MADANI:
SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the target of additional power generation for the current Five Year Plan period, year-wise;

(b) the annual target of contribution from the Central State and private sector power generation facilities;

(c) the details of the actual addition made in power generation during the first two years of the Plan period;

(d) whether it is a fact that the annual capacity addition targets have been missed; and

(e) if so, which sector, out of the Central, State and private sectors, has shown slippages and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF POWER (SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The targets of electricity generation from conventional sources are fixed on year to year basis and not for the entire Five Year Plan. The sector-wise/category-wise targets fixed for electricity generation for the first three years of the 11th Plan are as below:

Figures in Million Units (MU)

Category / Sector	Years		
	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
Thermal			
Central Sector	237449	260824	261148
State Sector	277604	304764	303192
Pvt. Sector	57141	65682	84139
TOTAL	572194	631270	648479
Hydro			
Central Sector	39790	42912	43239
State Sector	64299	70221	67123
Pvt. Sector	5361	5317	5106
TOTAL	109450	118450	115468
Nuclear			
Central Sector	22713	19000	19000
All India			
Central Sector	299952	322736	323387
State Sector	341903	374985	370315
Pvt. Sector	62502	70999	89245
Bhutan Import	5643	5624	6564
TOTAL	710000	774344	789511

Power generation in the country (including import from Bhutan) has increased from 662523 MU in 2006-07 to 704469 MU in 2007-08 and further to 723794 MU in 2008-09. Details are as follows:

(Figures in MU)

Category	Actual Generation		
	End of 10th Plan (2006-07)	(2007-08)	(2008-09)
Thermal	527547	558990	590101
Nuclear	18607	16777	14713
Hydro	113359	123424	113081
Bhutan Import	3010	5278	5899
TOTAL	662523	704469	723794

(d) and (e) Actual addition in capacity has fallen short of the targets in the first two years of the 11th Plan. As against the target capacity addition of 12039 MW in 2007-08 and 7530 MW in 2008-09, actual addition in capacity has been 9263 MW in 2007-08 and 3454 MW in 2008-09. Details of slippages in capacity addition are as follows:

Slippages in capacity addition (2007-08)

Figures in MV

Sector	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total
Central	0	1500	440	1940
State	289	887	0	1176
Private	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	289	2387	440	3116 *

*includes 340 MW Teesta V which did not form part of the target.

Slippages in capacity addition (2008-09)

Figures in MW

Sector	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear	Total
Central	0	1000	660	1660
State	128	410	0	538
Private	0	1878	0	1878
TOTAL	128	3288	660	4076

Main reasons for delay in execution of the projects include delay in placement of orders for main plant and equipment and balance of plants; delayed and non-sequential supplies of equipments; constraints in movement of heavy equipment due to bottlenecks in road transportation;

inadequate deployment of construction machinery; land acquisition problems; delay in environment and forest clearance; shortage of skilled manpower/commissioning teams; delay in resolution of contractual issues and fuel constraints.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, power is paramount for development of the country. Unfortunately, the capacity targeted and the capacity actually achieved is a great matter of concern. In the year 2007-08, there was a shortage of about 40 per cent. In 2008-09, instead of 9263 MW, the target achieved is only 3454 MW, which means, there is about 60 per cent slippage. The reasons given for this slippage are superfluous, in my opinion. The reasons are; constraints in movement of heavy equipment due to bottlenecks in road transportation; delay in environment and forest clearance. The Minister is right now sitting here, if he is responsible, then, he has to be told that there should be no delay in environment and forest clearance. Then there is shortage of skilled manpower/commissioning teams. I can't understand it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put your question, please.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, I am coming to the question because these are the reasons given in the statement. Then, there is delay in resolution of contractual issues and fuel constraints. Today, you can import any amount of fuel in the country. There is no bar on import. How can you justify the delay or shortages or slippages with this kind of a situation? All these problems should be tackled quickly. I would like to know specifically from the hon. Minister, by when we should expect that in future there will be no slippage and targets will be met in full.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I appreciate the concern of the hon. Member about slippage in power production. Sir, as we understand, power is something which has a long gestation period. It is concerned with fuel, machinery, manpower, clearance from the Environment and Forests Department, land acquisition, main boiler and turbine, balance of the plant, etc. So, all these things require a great amount of time. A power plant is commissioned by putting all these things together. Unfortunately, for the last two years, there was inadequate availability of water for hydro generation. There was problem in coal, gas and nuclear fuel also. There were some other reasons which have been mentioned by the hon. Member. We are trying to take corrective steps so that we can have a time-bound programme for capacity addition in power generation. That is why a committee is monitoring indigenous equipment manufacturing; joint-venture companies are also formed, like NTPC-BHEL and M/s GE-Toshiba-Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited. By putting together all these measures, we are trying to cope up with the demand of generation. Bulk ordering, tender of 11 units of 660 MWs also we are trying to put up. But, as such, the concern of the hon. Member that there has been a delay one way or the other is true because it is a composite structure in a power plant and that is why this delay has taken place. We are trying to ensure that in the coming time, we will cope up with the time.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, I would put my second supplementary question. Sir, we had been students and there used to be a grading; scoring 30-45 per cent used to be termed as third-class, after that, up to 50 per cent used to be termed as second-class; and, 60 per cent plus used to be termed as first-class. In the same way, if we get the production of 30-40 per cent, then it is a complete failure of the system. If such is the failure of the system, then we cannot achieve the growth of 8-9 per cent which the Government seeks to achieve. Therefore, all these lame excuses are not going to work. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many UNPPs were initially decided, of these how many were put to auction, how many have been granted to power production; also, whether it is a fact that at certain locations in Maharashtra...

MR. CHAIRMAN: How many questions are you asking?

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, it is related to the same question. I am asking so many; but he can reply in a single sentence, if he wants to. Sir, in Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Orissa, clearances were denied to UNPPs. If it is true that the clearances are being denied, then what is the use of granting UNPPs? What is the use of having auctions? Why not have a single window where we do all these exercises at the Government-level first and then only do we go for the auction? Otherwise, it would be only wasting the time of the country.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, the hon. Member is very much concerned about power. As far as electricity generation in the Eighth Five-Year Plan, Ninth Five-Year Plan, Tenth Five-Year Plan and the Eleventh Five Year Plan is concerned, we have moved from Eighth Five Year Plan to Eleventh Five-Year Plan so considerably, that we have increased the generation considerably to almost three-and-a-half times, taking it to 78,000 MW. And, for that, the Government has, from time to time, taken different steps in changing the policies, like forming the mega policy, ultra-mega policy. Sir, this question of hon. Member is not related to what he has asked originally. Sir, yet I would like to submit that there are five ultra-mega power plants...

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, I do not want to interrupt. It is not the correct statement.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, let him finish his answer quickly.

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, four have already come up. They are Sashank in Madhya Pradesh, Mundra in Gujarat, Krishnapatnam in Andhra Pradesh, Telaya in UNPP. Fortunately, in Mundra, some production is going to come even in the Eleventh Five-Year Plan. This ultra-mega power plant, having 4,000 MW capacity, is going to add a considerable amount of power into the country's effort to add power. They are awarded – the construction is going on, the order has been placed, environment and other clearances have been there, and 9 more ultra-mega power plants, which the Power Ministry wants should come up; States have been requested for sites and other permissions. We are trying to get those. Our nodal agency is working for that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahmood A. Madani. No questions? Then, Shri Shivanand Tiwari.

श्री शिवानन्द तिवारी : सभापति महोदय, यह बिल्कुल सही है कि देश में बिजली की बहुत जबरदस्त कमी है। हमारे देश में प्रति-व्यक्ति बिजली की जो औसत खपत है, कई ऐसे इलाके भी हैं जहां उसके मुकाबले बिजली की खपत काफी कम होती है, जैसे बिहार, उड़ीसा इत्यादि। ये इलाके ऐसे हैं, जहां प्रति व्यक्ति बिजली की खपत राष्ट्रीय औसत के मुकाबले काफी कम है। मैं माननीय मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे जो इलाके हैं, जो बिजली के मामले में बिल्कुल पिछड़े हुए हैं, क्या सरकार उनके लिए कोई विशेष योजना बनाने जा रही है?

श्री भरत सिंह सोलंकी : माननीय सभापति महोदय, माननीय सांसद की चिन्ता के ही कारण पूरे देश में 2012 में सब को बिजली देने के लिए और बी.पी.एल. के सभी कार्ड धारकों को बिजली देने के लिए राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना बनाई गई है। इस योजना के तहत इस देश के सारे गांवों में बिजली उपलब्ध कराई जाएगी। इस योजना का उद्देश्य भी यही है। इस योजना में कम-से-कम 6 से 8 घंटे बिजली की सप्लाई का प्रावधान किया गया है। हम यह चाहते हैं कि आप सब की मदद से सभी स्टेट्स राजीव गांधी ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण योजना को अच्छी तरह से लागू करके और कार्यान्वित करके इस देश के लोगों को बिजली पहुंचाएं।

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Sir, my question is very brief. The ultra mega power plants on which the Government is seriously banking upon to meet, at least, 25 per of its total target taken for the Eleventh Five Year Plan, already four of them are being awarded. I think, I beg to correct the hon. Minister that we do not have already Ultra Mega Power Plants but we have just awarded the contract. What is the schedule date of commissioning of that and what is the present status? I would like to know whether they are running on schedule or there are again slippages because there are disturbing information that after October, 2008, the money which is supposed to go for the construction of the project has since been completely stopped by those private UMPP developers. So, I would request the hon. Minister to confirm.

SHRI BHARATS1NH SOLANKI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the question does not relate to the main question that is being asked. The Ultra Mega Power Plant which is a new scheme about which a new policy has been floated by the Government of India to add to the capacity of the country and also to match the demand of the country, the system of ultra mega power project is such that the Central Government and the Central Electricity Authority are helping out the States because electricity is in the Concurrent Subject. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: What is the schedule date of commissioning? ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री सभापति : श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी। ...**(व्यवधान)**... Please, please, just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*... Precious time, we have just two minutes left. ...*(Interruptions)*... All right, you have asked the question. ...*(Interruptions)*...

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी : मान्यवर, ...**(व्यवधान)**...

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, fine. ...*(Interruptions)*... Is that information available? ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI BHARATSINH SOLANKI: Sir, an Ultra Mega Power Plant requires huge land, wafer, etc. because it is a 4000 MW power project. Some of the States themselves do not have that capacity with them. Now, for acquiring land, environment clearances, etc., the nodal agency of the Government of India is trying to help out as a Special Purpose Vehicle. After all the clearances are made, the SPV is given to the awardees. It, naturally, takes time. The concern of the hon. Member is that all these ultra mega power projects come up fast. But acquiring of land, environment and forest clearances and all other such things take a long time.

SHRI TAPAN KUMAR SEN: Sir, it is not fair. ...*(Interruptions)*...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please. ...*(Interruptions)*.. Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...If it is in the contract, then it should be there. ...*(Interruptions)*... Just one minute. ...*(Interruptions)*...

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Sir, the Minister of State is replying exactly the supplementary that was asked. He has specifically said that four UMPPs have already been in the pipeline and one of them is Mundra, which is going to come up at the end of the Eleventh Five Year Plan. But we are thinking that we will be able to have in the first year of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, and I must inform this House that all the UMPPs have not been planned for the Eleventh Plan but have been planned for the Twelfth Plan itself.

श्री सभापति : कोश्यारी जी, टाइम नहीं है, लेकिन अगर आप पूछ सकते हैं, तो पूछ लीजिए।

श्री भगत सिंह कोश्यारी : महोदय, मुझे केवल इतना पूछना है कि ग्यारहवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में इनका 78000 मेगावाट का लक्ष्य है। अभी दो साल में 19,569 के खिलाफ इन्होंने केवल 12000 मेगावाट किया है और 7000 short है। यह कौन-सा जादू करेंगे जिससे कि अगले तीन सालों में 78000 मेगावाट पूरा कर देंगे? मंत्री जी के पास ऐसा कौन-सा जादू है, कृपया वह हाउस को बता दें?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO STARRED QUESTIONS

Power Generation by UMPPs

*344. SHRIMATI SYEDA ANWARA TAIMUR:

SHRI VIJAY JAWAHARLAL DARDA:

Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether laying of power transmission lines for the first five Ultra Mega Power Projects (UMPPs) has started and their completion will coincide with the generation of power in each of these plants located in Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Jharkhand and Tamil Nadu; and